THE DAILY GAZETTE.

o. 9. COLORADO SPRINGS, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1878. Price, Five Cents

DRUGS.

M. G. ROBINSON,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGIST,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Having just received a large invoice of

Boots

AND

Shoes,

from some of the best manufacturers in this country, I propose to sell them at as

LOW FIGURES

as these lines of goods were ever offered in this or any other market. My stock comprises

GOOD, HONEST, SEASONABLE, STYLISH GOODS

which will be sold at the Lowest Rates. Call and examine and you will be perfectly satisfied.

J. H. WOODGATE.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

BAKERY

AND

FANCY

CONFECTIONERY!!

Postoffice Block.

The largest stock of CANDIES to be found in the city kept constantly on hand. Groceries, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, and California Fresh and Canned Fruits.

Fancy Cakes

for Weddings and Festivals, made and ornamented on short notice and in superior manner.

BREAD DELIVERED DAILY

To all parts of the city and Manitou.

I have recently opened a

LUNCH ROOM!

Coffee, Tea, Coffee, Sandwiches, etc., will be served at any time. I have also the exclusive agency for this city and vicinity of the Celebrated Black Hawk Crackers.

WM. BUSH,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Crawford House.

S. BANKER, Proprietor

T. A. BANKER, Clerk.

The old reliable Crawford House will still continue under the present management, to be the peer of any hotel in the city.

S. H. A. LEONARD, M. D.,

Electrician.

Special attention given to Nervous and Chronic diseases. Office at the Mineral Bath House, Manitou.

TELEGRAPHIC

Latest From the Seat of the Railroad War.

A. T. & S. F. Employes Rampant for Wages Due.

A. A. Robinson Barely Escapes the Vengeance of the Mob.

Canon City Boiling Over With Excitement.

Fearful Account of Mexican Murders in Texas.

Serious Anticipations of Fenian Troubles.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the 45th Congress.

Matt Sandels, of Georgetown, Suicides.

Interesting Summary of News from Everywhere.

Commercial, Monetary, Etc.

COLORADO.

The Railroad Situation.

Special to the Gazette.

CANON CITY, May 9. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe discharged 300 men this afternoon, and refused to pay them but $1.50 per day. They hired to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company at $2.00 per day and $3.00 per night. The men refused to accept the $1.50, and threaten violence to the officials to night. The Denver & Rio Grande railway have paid all their men satisfactorily, and they leave the canon cheerfully. There is a great deal of apprehension among the Canonites as the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe men are determined to get their full pay. It is reported that Chief Engineer Robinson, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, is trying to skip town, but can't get out of his office on account of his men surrounding it. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe also promised their men free transportation back to Pueblo, but now refuse to comply with their promise.

Special to the Gazette.

CANON CITY, May 9. Canon City is in great excitement to-night, caused by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company refusing to pay their men the price agreed upon when they commenced work. They now offer their men one dollar and fifty cents per day and board. The men refuse to accept it and declare vengeance on Chief Engineer Robinson, and Boss Tweed Clellan. There are between 300 and 500 men parading the streets, and searching for Robinson and Clellan; but they can't be found anywhere. Robinson was run into McClure's hotel, followed by a mob of 300 men carrying a rope to hang him or make him pay them. Sheriff Shaffer has another brave posse of tenderfeet deputies parading the streets to restore quietness, and has closed all the saloons. The saloon keepers will bring suit against the town for damages. Shaffer does not appear on the street. It is supposed he has left town for the mountains to rusticate. Why don't the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe show their five million dollars now and pay their laborers? The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe folks are arranging to ship their fifty picked Kansas fighters back to Dodge City. They will go by the overland route to view the country. They are very anxious to return home to their mothers since viewing the grand canon and taking an observation of the narrow gauge forces that hold the forts.

Suicide.

GEORGETOWN, May 9. Matt. T. Sandels deliberately shot himself about five o'clock this evening at his residence. No cause assigned for the act.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1878.

The joint resolution reported from the committee on education and labor, for the enforcement of the nine-hour law in all departments of the government, gave rise to a lively discussion in the course of which Mr. Banks said the disregard of the law of the government was scandalous and infamous.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., advocated a penalty for its disregard, and said there was more powder and ball wanted in the administration of the law. The joint resolution passed.

Mr. Regan endeavored to have his bill to regulate inter state transportation by railroads made a special order for Saturday; objected to. Regan said the bill would occupy the morning hour until the house grew sick of it. A motion to lay it on the table was made by Mr. Beebe, but was rejected.

The senate bill authorizing the citizens of Colorado and Nevada to fell and remove the timber on public lands for mining and domestic purposes was passed, with the amendment offered by Mr. Fort, that such lands shall not be open to railroad corporations for the cutting of timber.

Mr. Sapp reported the bill to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement, under the homestead law. Passed.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair on the tariff bill.

Mr. Kelly, member of the committee of ways and means, said that the most noteworthy part of the speeches of the gentleman from New York, was where he declined to explain in detail the provisions of the Bill. No part of the people had asked congress to revise the tariff. From no city, town or country has there been such a proposition. The loom and spindle were standing still; the mine unwrought the fires were out in the furnaces; the captains of industry by thousands were passing into bankruptcy and laboring people by millions into want, if not into pauperism. They were not permitted to endure the primal curse and earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. They appealed to congress to relieve them, but not one of them suggested that it could be done by the revision of the tariff in the interest of foreign producers who were supplanting the American merchants in New York and elsewhere. He spoke of the absence of the specific free list in the bill as a fatal defect. If the committee on ways and means had listened to the statements of men who understood the tariff, a free list would have been inserted, and the committee have been saved the shame of having reported so ridiculous an action. The committee had no particular malice against anybody, but general malice against all industry, to borrow a simile from the former senator from Oregon, Mr. Nesmith. He could only compare the bill to a mule with no pride of ancestry. Nothing like it having [illegible] before, and no hope of posterity because it was not possible that any deliberative body would accept it as a model for future laws. He denied Mr Wood's statement that the bill had received the assent of those engaged in the iron and steel and [illegible] of those [illegible] who had been invited to Washington, had been assured that the bill would inevitably [illegible] and had been told by the highest authority in the house that their only [illegible] was to make a concession and state the lowest [illegible] on which they could live [illegible] they refused as a body to make any [illegible], and they said, "let us go down if it be the judgment of the country that iron and steel and industry must be prostrated." The bill as a whole was disturbing industry; it involved revolution. Industry stood appalled; the wool grower of the west could get no price for his wool because the wool manufacturers of the east did not know what the tariff was to be, and did not know that the tariff was to prevail. His mill must go with the millions of idle men now unemployed; with forges, furnaces and factories entirely closed. How would the working people be fed, and what army would keep them in order. He replied that this was the revolution [illegible]. It was the very [illegible] of theory to assert that the tariff which stimulated the production, and which added to the world's supplies enhanced the prices, in view of the fact that the prices of goods are lower now than they ever were. No one could tell whether the pending bill would most promote free trade or protection.

Mr. Thompson then spoke in support of the bill.

At the close of Mr. Thompson's speech Mr. Reagon removed his proposition to have the bill made the special order for Saturday, and there was no objection.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 9. Senator Davis, of Illinois, called up the senate bill to provide for the distribution of awards made in the convention between the United States and Mexico, which concluded on the 4th of July, 1868. Discussion ensued in regard to certain alleged fraudulent claims of Benjamin Wiel and the Loobra silver mining company.

Senator Edmunds, chairman of the judiciary committee, said there were some things in possession of the committee in regard to these claims which the senate should know, and moved that the doors be closed. Agreed to, and the doors were closed for secret legislative business.

The discussion in secret session was continued until 2 p.m., during which time the report of the judiciary committee in regard to these claims was amended to read as follows: That awards made in case of Benjamin Wiel and in case of Ibria silver mining company shall not any part thereof be paid except as in this section provided. The president of the United States shall within six months next after the passage of this act, consider and determine upon such evidence and information as he shall deem just, whether there is probable cause to believe that the honor of United States and principles of public law or considerations of justice and equity require that said awards or either of them shall be opened or set aside, or a new trial be had in respect of validity or justice of the respective claims on which they are founded, and if the president shall so determine, the award or awards so determined on shall not be paid over by the government of the United States to said claimants, but be suspended to await such action in respect thereto as the two governments may, in due course agree upon; but if the president shall not so determine within said six months, then the award or awards of the ones determined upon shall be paid in manner and proportions provided for other awards in this act mentioned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mexican Raids—Horrible Murders.

CHICAGO, May 9.—An Inter Ocean Washington special says that a letter has just been received by Representative Schliecher, from a prominent citizen of Corpus Christi, Texas, which contains the following statements regarding some recent troubles and outrageous murders committed in Webb, Duval, and surrounding counties, by Mexicans in the garb of Indians: "I have lived in the counties of San Patricio, Live Oak, and Neuces for thirty years, and have been through all the troubles of the frontier, yet I have never seen such wholesale slaughter. They took little boys from seven to twelve years old, and two men on horseback would hold them up by their hands while the third would take out the entrails. They would shoot the men and take out their entrails. This was seen by women who were hid in the brush, and we found the bodies as it was told to us, and in the manner stated. The killed amounted to about twenty-five men and fifteen children from seven to fourteen years of age. This raid was made to get horses for the Mexican army, and, I am told by good authority, that all the raiders received is the money they can get with other valuables, and one dollar a head for all horses they bring safe over the Rio Grande. I think they must have crossed over the river with about five or six hundred head of saddle horses. There were about forty five raiders altogether. There were about twenty-six in the party that did the killing, about ten in the party that was below San Diego, and eight or ten in the one that crossed above Eagle Pass. When I say five or six hundred head of horses I mean the number that was taken by the party that did the killing. The party that crossed the Rio Grande, below Rio Grande City, has about one hundred and fifty head of horses. I do not know how many horses they crossed above Eagle Pass with."

A. & P. Telegraph Co.

NEW YORK, May 9. The board of directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company elected the following officers: President, Thos. F. Eckert; vice-president, Hamilton McTwombly; secretary and treasurer, A. B. Chandler; executive committee, Eckert, Hamilton, McTwombly, Norom D. Green, Edwin D. Morgan, Augustus Schnell, William Lynes and John Mortimer.

Cameron-Sherman Marriage.

CLEVELAND, May 9. At 8 o'clock this evening, at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Senator J. D. Cameron and Miss Elizabeth B. Sherman, were married. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop G. T. Bidell, bishop of the diocese of Cleveland, assisted by the Rev. N. S. Rulison, rector of St. Pauls. The wedding gifts were numerous and costly, their aggregate value being $100,000.

The Fenians.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 9. [illegible] for the reported Fenian [illegible]. In this locality probably 250 [illegible] are engaged in [illegible] with a general [illegible] the frontier. Some money has been [illegible] with pistols. They [illegible] O'Neil. The better class of Irish citizens, however, give no sympathy to the movement.

MONTREAL, May 9. The mayor has received a letter from Massachusetts stating that the Fenians are making formidable preparations for a raid on Canada. At the suggestion of the mayor a meeting of protestant and Catholic citizens will be held to consider in a friendly spirit the best [illegible] to allay the existing [illegible] differences.

An Important Decision.

CHICAGO, May 9. The appellate court this morning affirmed the decision of the lower court, that the city scrip issued last year is legal and may be paid. This decision opens a way out of the financial muddle, in which the city has been involved and [illegible] a like favorable decision as regards the validity of the scrips subsequently issued, which question came before the supreme court on an appeal from the circuit judge.

Respited.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9. Governor Williams granted a respite in the case of Greenly, who was to have been hung to-morrow, for one week. A petition numerously signed by citizens of all classes was presented to the governor by Greenly's counsel this evening, asking a commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life.

He Didn't Shoot the Striker.

ST. LOUIS, May 9. Tim Monaghan, contractor on the Chicago & Alton railroad extension, is in the city to procure laborers to take the places of the strikers. He has sent forward some two hundred men and will have work progressing again immediately. He says his men were forced into the strike by outsiders; that they were very threatening in their manner, some drawing pistols, and that he did not shoot the man Gorman as alleged.

FOREIGN.

English Troops—The Mission of Schouvaloff.

LONDON, May 9. As a result of the mobilization of the army and militia reserves, 35,000 trained soldiers have taken their places in the ranks. The commissary department at Woolwich arsenal has received an order for 13,000 casks of biscuits and crackers, to be carried on pack saddles; 1,500 tons of preserved meats have been received from the United States. The dissolution of parliament is not now anticipated. The conviction begins to find expression that a too sanguine view is taken of Schouvaloff's journey to St. Petersburg. It is agreed that he cannot have a mission from the British government unless the latter has consented to abandon the idea of an European congress, and will treat directly with Russia about special British interests. It is conjectured that Schouvaloff may have had a personal object in visiting St. Petersburg. While Prince Gortschakoff is incapacitated for the duties of chancellorship, and the question of his successor is in suspense, it is not unlikely that Schouvaloff takes specific affirmations of British objections to the San Stefano treaty, such as Andrassy communicated to General Ignatieff.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9. The German ambassador has received information from the Russian headquarters that the Russians have evacuated Phillipolis and other localities near the insurgent districts so as to leave full liberty of action to the Porte's commissioners. The idea first entertained at the Russian headquarters that the insurgents are simply brigands, is now abandoned. They have military organization and display strategetical knowledge.

Evacuation of Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9. The Porte has made the evacuation of Shumla conditional upon the withdrawal of the Russians to Tchataldja. The Russian military authorities are said to have decided to only withdraw to St. George, 11 miles northwest of San Stefano. The garrison of Shumla is too weak to defend the place if attacked.

Visiting Bismarck.

BERLIN, May 9. It is expected that Schouvaloff will visit Bismarck at Friedenchsvale to-day. He will depart in the evening for St. Petersburg.

Resumed Work.

LONDON, May 9. A Blackburn dispatch says: The masters' association have authorized their members to make any arrangement they please with their hands. Messrs. Boothmen have set their large mill in motion with a full complement of hands, on the operators' terms.

Washington Notes.

The department of state has received a dispatch from Minister Seward, reporting the opening of a steamship line between Hong Kong and Callao. The object of the scheme is to facilitate Chinese emigration to Peru under the auspices of both governments. The contract with the Peruvian government stipulates that a certain number of such Chinamen as shall desire to return to their native country, shall be conveyed there gratuitously on each Asia trip.

The sub committee on naval affairs to day continued the examination of witnesses to ascertain the business transactions between Wm. J. Murtagh, the former proprietor of the National newspaper, and Secretary Robeson.

The senate committee on Railroads this morning unanimously agreed to recommend the passage of Senator Mitchell's bill to aid the construction of the Portland, Salt Lake & South Pass railway. The grant of land, estimated at several million acres, is restored to the public domain by the abandonment of the Northern Pacific railroad branch across Cascade Mountains, Puget sound.

Telegraphic Brevities.

General Grant, wife and son, arrived at Paris yesterday.

J. & S. Bowen, of Rome, Georgia, hardware merchants, have failed. Liabilities, $175,000.

Quarters have been engaged at Aix la Chapelle for Bismarck, for the last of May.

Prof. Felix Alden starts from New York for San Francisco on the 20th, to deliver a course of lectures.

Gen. John L. Swift sails for Europe from New York in the steamer Germanic on Saturday

The Union National Bank, of Lewisburg, Pa., has suspended; the depositors will be paid in full.

A London dispatch says the master cotton spinners at Ashton under Tyne, Staley Bridge, Dunkenfield, and Mossley have resolved to reduce wages five per cent. on the 25th inst.

Austria is stated to have asked the Porte to permit the Austrian troops to escort returning Bosnian refugees, otherwise disturbance, endangering the tranquility of Turkey and Austria are not improbable.

Officers of the Russian navy arrived at New York yesterday morning, from Russia direct, and were closeted most of the day with Bodisco, Russian consul.

The Massachusetts house of representatives yesterday, by a vote of 128 to 42, refused to repeal the restrictive savings bank law, but passed a law allowing any person to set off money on deposit against any mortgage the bank may hold on his property.

Charles Marigold, of the firm of Marigold Bros., prominent Milwaukee merchants, was struck by a train which was switching at the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne depot in Chicago, this morning, and was almost instantly killed.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte has ordered the partial evacuation of Shumla in consideration of the removal of headquarters to St. George. The evacuation of the fortress and withdrawal of the Russians are believed to depend upon the withdrawal of the British fleet. A more conciliatory feeling is now prevailing between the Turks and Russians.

SPRING WATER.

Riggs' Spring Water.

Having recently fitted up a good Spring on my ranch, with pump and other fixtures, I am now delivering

GENUINE SPRING WATER

second to none in the market for all household purposes. If you want pure Spring Water promptly, call on the Old Reliable Red Wagon, or leave your orders with C. Stockbridge. J. B. RIGGS.

References Dr. Horn and Dr. Rose.

GROCERIES.

ODLE & SHERMAN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FINE GROCERIES, FLOUR,

Selected Teas, Pure Coffees and Spices,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and Canned Goods of all Kinds.

Huerfano Street, under City Hall, Colorado Springs

SHIP ALL YOUR GOODS FOR LEADVILLE In care of

TROUP & SUTTON,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Oldest and Best Grocery House IN TOWN.

Commercial and Monetary.

(By Telegraph.)

THE STOCK MARKET.

New York, May 9.

Gold—Steady at 100⅜.
Carrying Rates 2 per cent.
Money—rates and closing at 5 per cent.
Prime Mercantile paper—4½@6 per cent.
Sterling—Sixty days, $4.86; sight, $4.88½.
Bonds—Governments firmer—strong. State dull.
Customs Receipts—$298,000.
Treasury disbursements. The assistant treasurer disbursed $107,000.
Clearings $105,000,000.

Stock—The market opened firm and advanced slightly but soon afterwards declined [illegible] per cent. At 1 o'clock there was a firmer tone and recovery of [illegible] per cent. In the afternoon the market was firm with recovery of price of [illegible] per cent. from the lowest point, but in final sales there was a reaction in a few instances. The following are the closing quotations.

COUPONS.

Coupons '81	107¼	New 4½s, coupon	103⅞
Coupons '65, new	103¾	New 4's, reg.	100⅝
Coupons '67	106⅝	New 4's coupons	100⅝
Coupons' 68	109	10-40s reg	105⅛
New 5s	104⅛	10-40s, coupons	105⅛
New 4½s, reg.	103⅞	Currency 6s	119

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	81½	N. J. Central	18
Quicksilver	16	Rock Island	105¼
Quicksilver, pref'd	30	St. Paul	50⅞
Pacific Mail	19⅞	St. Paul, pref.	74⅞
Mariposa	1¼	T. W. & W.	14⅞
Mariposa, pref.	1⅞	T. W. & W., pref.	
Adams Express	102⅝	Fort Wayne	90⅛
Fargo Express	83¼	Fort Wayne, pref.	
American Express	50¼	Terre Haute	6
U. S. Express	48½	Terre Haute, pref.	15
N. Y. Central	106⅛	Chicago & Alton	72
Erie	11⅞	C. & A. pref.	99
Erie, pref.	28⅛	Ohio and Mississippi	8⅝
Harlem	146⅞	Del. & Lackawana	54
Harlem, pref.		A. & P. Tel.	21¼
Michigan Central	70	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Panama	120	A. & P., pref.	
Union Pacific	69¼	Indiana Central	
Lake Shore	62⅛	C. B. & Q.	101¼
I. C.	76⅝	H. & St. Joe	11⅞
C. & P.	75¼	C. P. Bonds	107⅞
Northwestern	50⅞	U. P. bonds	107⅞
Northwestern, pref.	71⅞	U. P. Land Grant	104¼
C. C. C. & I.	25⅜	U. P. sinking fund	96⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6s	105	Virginia, new	27
Tennessee 6s, new	36⅞	Virginia, old	27
Tennessee 6s old	30		

ST. LOUIS PRODUCE MARKET.

St. Louis, May 9

Hemp—Dull and unchanged.
Flour—Dull, prices barely maintained.
Wheat—Dull and lower, No. 3 red, 1.11⅞ to 1.12¼; No. 4 red, 1.05⅞ to 1.06.
Corn—Lower, 37⅞ to 38.
Oats—Higher, 26¼.
Rye—Firmer, 60⅛.
Whisky—$1.04.
Butter—Inactive, weak, only top qualities wanted, prices unchanged.
[illegible]
Hogs—Unchanged.
Pork [illegible] 9.00 to 9.10; [illegible] 3.70 to 4.30; [illegible]

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

St. Louis, May 9.

Cattle [illegible] 3.90 to 4.65; [illegible] to 3.95; [illegible] 3.85 to 4.30; [illegible] 3.15 to 3.30; [illegible] 3.20 to 3.30; [illegible] 3.05 to 3.35. Receipts, [illegible]
[illegible] 5.00 to 5.25; [illegible] choice, 4.60 to 4.85; [illegible] to fair, [illegible] to 4.50. [illegible]

KANSAS CITY PRODUCE MARKET.

Kansas City, May 9.

Wheat—Steady, No. 3, 1.05; No. 4, 95⅛.
Corn—Active, firm, No. 2, 30⅛ to 32⅛; [illegible]
Rye—[illegible], No. 2, 46.
Oats—[illegible], No. 2, 24⅞; [illegible] 23.
Barley—[illegible]

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, May 9.

Flour—[illegible]
Wheat—No. 1 spring, 1.09⅛ to 1.09⅞; No. 2 [illegible] 1.07⅞ [illegible] No. 3, 1.01 to 1.03.
Corn—Fairly active, a shade higher, 30 [illegible]
Oats—Steady, fair demand, 26⅛ [illegible] May or June.
Rye—Steady and unchanged, [illegible]
Barley—Steady and [illegible] 50.
Pork—Steady [illegible] 8.90 [illegible]
Lard—In fair demand [illegible] lower, 6.85 [illegible]
[illegible] Meats [illegible] 3⅞.
Alcohol—Firm, 30⅞ to 31.
Whisky—Dull, nominally 1.04.

W. S. JACKSON, Cashier. J. H. B[illegible], Ass't Cashier

El Paso County Bank,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business.

C. F. WELLESLEY,

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE AGENT.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES.

Office opposite Postoffice, COLORADO SPRINGS.

GINGER ALE.

DRINK

PERRE'S GINGER ALE

It is the most refreshing drink to be had.

An excellent beverage for Pic-Nics, Festivals, and Entertainments.

Orders left at C. Stockbridge's will receive prompt attention.

PRINTING.

KEEP YOUR EYE PEELED

When on the lookout for

FIRST-CLASS PRINTING

CHEAP.

The Franklin Printing House fills the bill.

Office, Room 7, Union block, up stairs.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
Official Paper of the City of Colorado Springs.
PUBLISHED
By the GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.
SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
DAILY TWENTY-FOUR COLUMNS,
Eight Dollars per Annum. Five Dollars for Six Months. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents for Three Months. One Dollar a Month.
WEEKLY FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS,
Two Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance.
TERMS FOR ADVERTISING,
Will be made known on application to the office.

COMMUNISM AGAIN.

Two or three days ago we drew attention to the growth of communism in this country and spoke of its alliance with the labor unions. On Sunday last the eighth annual convention of the American Labor Reform League commenced its session in New York City.

The most incendiary speeches were made. The president of the convention in his opening speech advocated the repeal of all laws recognizing property. Geo. W. Madox said he would make it a state's prison offense for any man to hold more real estate than was necessary for his support. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That since capitalists take life and destroy property to retain their power to steal, the Kearney men who invoked the halter in California and Mollie Maguires reported to have killed coal bosses and railway strikers, are morally lawful belligerents, justly exercising the same rights of defensive warfare applauded in tipping British tea in Boston harbor, in John Brown's march on Harper's Ferry, and in the killing of pro-slavery southerners by northern unionists.

Resolved, That the chief mission of the silver bill and greenback movement is to hasten repudiation, when debts paid once in the form of interest will be paid forever, and we hail the growing irresistible tendencies south and west to second the purposes of New England labor reformers by abolishing all power to get pay for loans, stocks or other valuables more than once, and to make it illegal, disgraceful and impossible to prey on other people's earnings.

It is hardly necessary that any comments should be made on such damnable doctrine.

We desire simply to draw attention to a movement which is closely allied to the Labor League in many of its principles and which is spreading rapidly in the west—we refer to the National party. We already have several greenback clubs in this state. Their teachings are as wild and more pernicious because more plausible. The laboring man who by his industry and frugality has earned a home for himself is not likely to embrace a doctrine which would take away his title to his hard earned home. But many, if not thoughtful, would be carried away by the specious promises which the greenback advocates make, especially in these hard times. It behooves thoughtful men everywhere to take decided grounds against the National party in this state.

DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS.

The Washington *Post* has just been recording the wonderful things that have been performed by the present democratic house of representatives. Among the many wonderful things which the democratic majority has done, the *Post* says, "it has made resumption certain." This is about the most unblushing, cheeky claim the democratic party ever made. We are aware that they have claimed that the democratic party put down the rebellion, emancipated the negro, made the fifteenth amendment a part of the constitutional law of the land, &c., but we did not suppose they would have the face to claim that they had made resumption possible.

But possibly they mean this in a Pickwickian sense. We know of a man in Massachusetts whose opposition to any measure is as good as two hundred votes on the other side. Whenever any party desire to carry any measure, they get this man to oppose the measure and then they are assured of their success.

The facts in the case seem to bear out this theory. When the resumption act passed the house in 1875, the vote was 136 to 98. Not a single democrat voted for the act, the 136 votes for resumption being all republican. Of the 98 votes against the act 74 were democratic. At the same time not a vote was given in the senate by a democrat for resumption. In November last when the house voted to repeal the time clause in the resumption act, the vote stood 133 in favor, to 120 against. Of the 133 who voted virtually to repeal the resumption act 109 were democrats. Of the 120 who voted against the repeal 26 were democrats.

If there is a democratic disabled soldier in the state who has just applied for a pension, it may be pleasant for him to know that the house refused to make an appropriation for extra clerk hire for the surgeon general's department so as to bring the business up to date. The business is so behind at the present time that it takes two years from the time an application is filed, to reach that application. It is rather hard for a man who has served his country faithfully, and is now in want, to wait two years before his petition for a pension can have a hearing. Every republican in the house voted for the extra clerk hire.

THE TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

BY PROF. F. H. LOUD.

The transit of the planet Mercury across the disk of the sun, which was observed throughout the country on Monday last, was a phenomenon of considerable scientific interest. Such transits occur at alternate intervals of nine and a half, and three and a half years, the next being expected on November 7, 1881. On these occasions the sun, the planet and the earth are as nearly as possible in a straight line, and the planet has the appearance of a small black dot crossing the disk from left to right. The transit of last Monday was watched with special interest, as it is expected that the precise position of Mercury in his orbit, made known by timing his appearance on the disk, will be sufficient to settle the disputed question whether or no his motion is disturbed by the attraction of an interior planet or planets.

With the view of obtaining as many independent observations as possible, a pamphlet of instruction was issued some months ago by the Naval Observatory at Washington. A copy was sent to Colorado College in this place, and shortly afterward a small telescope was forwarded from the signal service office. As the entire value of the observation depends upon the accuracy with which the *time* of the planet's entrance and exit are noted, arrangements were also made at Washington to put observers all over the country in electric communication with the Naval Observatory at noon of each day for several days both before and after the transit. Accordingly, the instrument in the telegraph office at Colorado Springs ticks for two minutes each day in unison with the standard clock in Washington. At one minute before Washington noon the ticking begins and single ticks are given until twelve o'clock, then double ticks follow until one minute past twelve, which is again marked by a single click. The electric current which accomplishes this marvel travels from Washington via Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver to Colorado Springs, instantaneously delivering its message at all these places and many more! The signals at this office were noted each day with a watch which was frequently compared with Mr. R. Morris' regulator, and thus the exact Washington time of observations was determined. For the accurate registry of these times, an instrument called a chronograph was employed, made by Mr. Manning, on substantially the same plan as the chronographs used in most observatories. It consists of a cylinder driven by clock-work, with a fillet of paper moving continuously over the cylinder and under a pencil, by which a line is traced along the length of the paper. This pencil is attached to the armature of a soft-iron magnet, around which is wound a coil of wire connecting with the poles of an electric battery. One of these wires went to the pendulum of the clock in the tower of the public school building, where the observations were taken, and the other connected with a drop of mercury just beneath the pendulum, so that at each vibration the end of the former wire touched the metallic drop, which rested upon the end of the other, and so the electric circuit was closed, to be instantly broken again as the pendulum continued its swing. At each vibration of the pendulum, therefore, the magnet attracted its armature, drawing aside the pencil, and interrupting the line drawn upon the fillet of paper by a little notch. Other notches could be inserted between these by the observer, who held in his hand a telegraph key, by which as well as by the clock pendulum, the electric circuit could be closed. In order, therefore, to note the exact time of the observation, he had merely to close his hand upon the key; when the record would appear automatically in its proper place among the marks of the clock-ticks, to be read off at leisure.

In view of the low magnifying power of the telescope, it was thought best not to attempt to observe the sun directly, but to receive the image upon a piece of cardboard a foot from the eye-piece, at which distance the disk had a diameter of three inches. On the same scale the planet would appear as a fly-speck of rather less than average dimensions. By previous calculation it was known that the first appearance of this speck would be within a few seconds of twelve minutes past eight a.m., and that the planet would be upwards of seven hours on the disk, leaving it at about twenty minutes of four p.m.

On the appointed day the instruments were in place, and doing the duty perfectly, but a single difficulty, which, with all the achievements of modern science, is beyond the reach of human power, threatened to render all the preparations fruitless. In the forenoon the sun was completely closed in, so that though his image was just perceptible upon the cardboard attached to the telescope, the planet was not recognized until it had been three or four minutes on the disk. In the afternoon, when the time came to observe the exit of the planet, a still more total obscuration was threatened. But about three minutes before the critical instant, the cloud drew reluctantly off the disk, and afforded the opportunity for a perfect observation.

Baron Rothschild—who dines with Lord Beaconsfield every Sunday—is reported to have said, the other day: "I do not know anything more about it than this mustard pot, but I believe there is going to be war."

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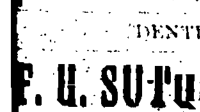

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

MAY 10, 1878.

France and Italy.

Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, commonly known as Prince Napoleon, has published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an article in which he gives the history of the negotiations of an alliance between France, Italy and Austria during the time between the battle of Sadowa and that of Sedan. Few people can have had better sources of information than the Prince, who was cousin to the Emperor of the French, and son-in-law to Victor Emmanuel. It appears from his statement that it was the Roman question that prevented the formation of such an alliance.

It is well known that in 1840, before the accession of Napoleon III., Rome was occupied by the troops of the French Republic, for the protection of the Pope. Italy was at that time broken up into a collection of small states, for the most part under the influence of Austria. But between 1849 and 1867 the kingdom of Italy had been formed, occupying the whole of the peninsula with the exception of the City of Rome and the territory immediately around it. It was, of course, the ardent desire of the Italians to have possession of the city, and the only formidable obstacle to this possession was the presence of French troops in Rome.

The emperor, according to Prince Napoleon, would have liked to withdraw the troops, but partly from fear of the Clerical Party, and partly from a feeling of obligation toward the reigning Pope, wished to delay their recall.

There was a general uneasiness in Europe. France felt herself in danger from a nation of 40,000,000 Germans, united as it already was for military purposes. Prussia was aware of the ill humor of France. Austria was discontented. Italy was divided between gratitude toward the Emperor of the French, who had promoted her unity, but who now kept her out of Rome, and a sense of the importance of standing well with Prussia.

Several attempts were made from 1866 to 1868 to come to an understanding, but it was only in the latter year that serious negotiations took place. They were opened by Italy, which wished to make an end of the Roman question and turn her undivided attention to her internal affairs. Austria was ready to enter into an alliance with Italy and France. Her leading men were moved by various motives. The Emperor Francis Joseph was young, and had been unfortunate in war; he wished to increase his importance in the eyes of his own subjects. Archduke Albert and the military party were anxious to raise the reputation of the Austrian army. Beust, the prime minister, was ambitious of a larger field of action. Prince Metternich, the ambassador to France, wanted to use his intimacy at the Tuileries for his own credit and the advantage of his country. After much familiar and informal negotiations a plan for a defensive alliance was drawn up, but Italy, backed by Austria, insisted that the treaty should include the settlement of the Roman question on the basis of the withdrawal of the French troops and of admitting the possible occupation of Rome by the kingdom of Italy. It was on this point that agreement was impossible. France refused to withdraw her soldiers from Rome. Negotiations were broken off, or at least suspended, until the death of Pius IX., or some new turn of affairs should give an opportunity for reopening them. Cordial letters were exchanged among the two emperors and the king, and the matter was allowed to drop.

At a later date France attempted to bring up the treaty. In the second week of July, 1870, on the verge of war with Prussia, negotiations were opened and a treaty in three articles between France, Italy, and Austria again proposed. Italy would sign only on condition of adding a fourth article, settling the Roman question. Austria would not sign without Italy. But the emperor of the French was still obstinate. It was only in August, after the defeat of Woerth and Forbach, that he yielded, but his compliance came too late. On the 20th of September, 1870, the Italians entered Rome, whence necessity, stronger than diplomacy, had withdrawn the French troops.

A Pathetic Story.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has recommended a grant from the royal bounty fund of £100 to the Universal Beneficent society, 15 Soho square to be applied for the benefit of Viscountess Kingsland, one of the society's pensioners. The history of the unfortunate lady is sad to a degree, and strange as sad. She was married to the late Viscount in 1819, and on his death, in December, 1833, inherited, as her sole means of support, the interest on the sum £1,200, which was placed in trust for her. After a time one of the trustees died, and shortly afterwards the surviving trustee, who was the lady's own brother, absconded with the principal, and in the most heartless manner left her utterly destitute and penniless. The parochial authorities, on being informed of the facts of the case, granted her outdoor relief to the extent of 2s. 6d. per week, which she herself supplemented by her needle to between 2s. and 3s. more. She lived in a small room in Lambeth, and bore for a long time her hard fate in silence, being too proud to parade her wrongs and misery. Ultimately, however, sheer necessity compelled her to apply to a subscriber to the Universal Beneficent society, who kindly brought the case before the notice of the council, who, after due investigation, and finding the facts to be exactly as alleged, placed her on the list of the society's pensioners. Her deceased husband was Matthew Barnewall, sixth Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland, in the peerage of Ireland, on whose death the title became extinct, he having no male issue or heir. Since that time Lady Kingsland has eked out a precarious living in the manner already stated, in a small back room, about thirteen feet square, in the company of the daughter of her sister, who earns a weekly pittance by braiding mantles. The house is so ruinous it has been condemned as unsafe, and ordered to be pulled down, and the apartment in which the two ladies live is destitute of furniture, with the exception of a wretched apology for a bed for Lady Kingsland, whose niece has none at all, and has to sleep on the bare boards. Her ladyship is a shirtmaker, for which she is magnificently remunerated at the rate of 2d. a shirt. Surely, Hood's "Song of the Shirt" has never received more pitiful and startling confirmation and comment? Owing to the kindness of the premier, Lady Kingsland's position will be considerably improved in future, it being decided to expend the £100 grant in purchasing for her an annuity of from £10 to £12, after laying out a small sum in making a new apartment, to be procured for her ladyship, a little more comfortable than the wretched hovel in which she at present lives. Facts like these require no comment.—*Dublin Times.*

Comanche, Sole Survivor of the Custer Massacre.

[General Order No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS,
SEVENTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY,
FT. A. LINCOLN, Dak., April 10.

I. The horse known as "Comanche" being the only living representative of the bloody tragedy of the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876, his kind treatment and comfort should be a matter of pride and solicitude on the part of every member of the seventh cavalry, to the end that his life may be prolonged to the utmost limit. Wounded and scarred as he is, his very existence speaks in terms more eloquent than words of the desperate struggle against overwhelming numbers, of the hopeless conflict and of the heroic manner in which all went down on that fatal d.

II. The commanding officer of Company I will see that a special and comfortable stall is fitted up for him, and he will not be ridden by any person whatever, under any circumstances, nor will he be put to any kind of work.

III. Hereafter, upon all occasions of ceremony (of mounted regimental formation) "Comanche," saddled, bridled, draped in mourning, and led by a mounted trooper of Company I, will be paraded with the regiment. By command of Brevet Major-General S. D. Sturgis, Colonel 7th regiment. E. A. GARLINGTON,
First Lieut. and Adjutant 7th Cavalry.

The Truth That Hurt.

Finally, I am selfish enough to hope in the interests of my country, that in the approaching conference or congress we may have, and may use, an opportunity to acquire the good will of somebody. By somebody, I mean some nation, and not merely some government. We have, I fear, for the moment profoundly alienated if not exasperated, eighty millions of Russians. We have repelled, and, I fear, estranged, twenty millions of Christians in the Turkish empire. We seem to have passed rapidly and not without cause, into a like ill odor with its twenty millions of Mohammedans. It is not in France, Italy or Germany that we have made any conquest of affection to make up for such defaults. Nor is it in Austria, where every Slav is with the first twenty millions and every Magyar with the second. Where is all this to stop? Neither in personal nor in national life will self-glorification supply the place of general respect, or feed the hunger of the heart. Rich and strong we are; but no people is rich enough or strong enough to disregard the priceless value of human sympathies. At the close of the year, should an account be taken, I trust we may find at our command a less meager store of them than we have had at its beginning. *From Gladstone's Paper in the Nineteenth Century.*

ORIGIN OF SUMMER SCHOOLS. On several occasions, previous to the summer of 1873, when the Penikese school was opened, Professor Agassiz and his colleague, Professor Shaler, made expeditions with a small number of students for the purpose of scientific study and investigation. As early as the summer of 1869 a dozen professors and students, chiefly from the scientific school of Harvard University, made a trip to Colorado, where they achieved scientific results of considerable value. In the first four years of the present decade parties of students, under the charge of Professor Marsh and other Yale professors, made several expeditions to the region of the Rocky Mountains. The collections they secured were large and valuable, and are now deposited in the Museum of Natural History at New Haven. It was the custom of Professor Orton, of Vassar College, to spend a couple weeks of his spring or summer vacation in visiting with a company of his enthusiastic students the coal regions of Pennsylvania, the Helderberg Mountains of New York, or some other region equally rich in geological interest. It was not, however, till the middle of the year 1873 that the first permanent summer school for the study of nature was established. *C. H. Thwing, in Harper's Magazine for March.*

OUR TRADE WITH ITALY. Italy buys of cotton manufacturers about $16,000,000, none from the United States; wheat, about $514,000,000 none from the United States; raw cotton, about $10,000,000 $2,000,000 from the United States; cotton yarn, about $8,000,000 none from the United States; tobacco, about $6,000,000 $2,600,000 from the United States; timber, $5,000,000 none from the United States; agricultural machinery, $3,000,000 none from the United States; cheese, $3,000,000 none from United States; yet the cotton is raised in the United States, much of the cotton goods and agricultural machinery made there; while cheese, lumber, wheat, and tobacco are plentiful there. *St. Louis Price Current.*

The London *Daily Telegraph* issued 296,000 copies the day after the fall of Plevna. The paper nets $500,000 a year. Fifteen years ago it was nearly dead, and through a chattel mortgage for $20,000, fell into the hands of a family of Jews, type brokers, named Levy. Two of them have since had their names changed to Lawson, and the names of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lawson appear in the list of guests of the Prince of Wales' last ball. Mr. Edward Lawson, a familiar face in the lobby of the house of commons, is editor in chief. He is about forty-seven, and has a keen eye to a baronetcy.

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AT 7 O'CLOCK.

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But what cares the Moon?

Fair Luna Sails on as Placidly as ever!

OTHER STORES

In Colorado Springs

YELL "ONE PRICE!"

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GIVE AWAY GOODS!

But the Old Established and Reliable House of

E. LEONARD & CO.

Wish it distinctly understood that they

Do not Give away Ready made Clothing

ONLY TO THE DESTITUTE.

The reputation this house bears for strict honesty and attention to business is such as to challenge the admiration of all who favor them with their patronage, while their facilities for doing business in a satisfactory manner are unsurpassed by any firm west of the Mississippi. It is a common remark that

E. LEONARD & CO.

Are among the leading clothiers of the state, and that their prices are always so reasonable that persons once trading with them think of going no where else.

Their success is due in a great measure to the points above noted; but another fact should also be mentioned in this communication, to-wit: They purchase their goods by the car-load, pay cash, and get the best bargains to be had in the great wholesale marts. Besides, their agents are always on the look out for special rock-bottom bargains, and they are thus prepared always to take advantage of the "main chance."

Their daily practice is to sell

COATS,

PANTS,

VESTS,

OVERCOATS!

SUITS,

RUBBER

GOODS,

Furnishing

Goods,

Hats, Caps,

STRAW GOODS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

&c., &c., &c.

So low that customers can pay for them, and thus retain their own self-respect.

Owing to the immense stock they have just received and that is yet to come, this firm has found it necessary to greatly enlarge their quarters, and to this end have secured the rooms above their own and the adjoining stores.

RISKS

Any person living within an area of one hundred miles from Colorado Springs runs a risk if he buys his ready-made clothing at any other house than that of

E. LEONARD & CO.

Never in their past history was this Old Reliable Firm so well prepared to supply all the demands of the people for new, neat, and elegant spring and summer suits. Every department is replete with all the novelties of the season, and at prices never before known in the annals of the clothing trade in this city.

They make no misrepresentations. Never were they better prepared to prove the truth of this assertion than at present.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY.
Official Paper of the City of Colorado Springs.

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Eight Dollars per Annum. Five Dollars for Six Months. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents for Three Months. One Dollar per Month.
WEEKLY FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS.
Two Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance.
TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
Will be made known on application to the office.

COMMUNISM AGAIN.

Two or three days ago we drew attention to the growth of communism in this country and spoke of its alliance with the labor unions. On Sunday last the eighth annual convention of the American Labor Reform League commenced its session in New York City.

The most incendiary speeches were made. The president of the convention in his opening speech advocated the repeal of all laws recognizing property. Geo. W. Madox said he would make it a state's prison offense for any man to hold more real estate than was necessary for his support. Among the resolutions adopted are the following:

Resolved, That since capitalists take life and destroy property to retain their power to steal, the Kearney men who invoked the halter in California and Mollie Maguires reported to have killed coal bosses and railway strikers, are morally lawful belligerents, justly exercising the same rights of defensive warfare applauded in tipping British tea in Boston harbor, in John Brown's march on Harper's Ferry, and in the killing of pro-slavery southerners by northern unionists.

Resolved, That the chief mission of the silver bill and greenback movement is to hasten repudiation, when debts paid once in the form of interest will be paid forever, and we hail the growing irresistible tendencies south and west to second the purposes of New England labor reformers by abolishing all power to get pay for loans, stocks or other valuables more than once, and to make it illegal, disgraceful and impossible to prey on other people's earnings.

It is hardly necessary that any comments should be made on such damnable doctrines.

We desire simply to draw attention to a movement which is closely allied to the Labor League in many of its principles and which is spreading rapidly in the west we refer to the National party. We already have several greenback clubs in this state. Their teachings are as wild and more pernicious because more plausible. The laboring man who by his industry and frugality has earned a home for himself is not likely to embrace a doctrine which would take away his title to his hard earned home. But many, if not thoughtful, would be carried away by the specious promises which the greenback advocates make, especially in these hard times. It behooves thoughtful men everywhere to take decided grounds against the National party in this state.

DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS.

The Washington *Post* has just been recording the wonderful things that have been performed by the present democratic house of representatives. Among the many wonderful things which the democratic majority has done, the *Post* says, "it has made resumption certain." This is about the most unblushing, cheeky claim the democratic party ever made. We are aware that they have claimed that the democratic party put down the rebellion, emancipated the negro, made the fifteenth amendment a part of the constitutional law of the land, &c., but we did not suppose they would have the face to claim that they had made resumption possible.

But possibly they mean this in a Pickwickian sense. We know of a man in Massachusetts whose opposition to any measure is as good as two hundred votes on the other side. Whenever any party desire to carry any measure, they get this man to oppose the measure and then they are assured of their success.

The facts in the case seem to bear out this theory. When the resumption act passed the house in 1875, the vote was 136 to 98. Not a single democrat voted for the act, the 136 votes for resumption being all republican. Of the 98 votes against the act 74 were democratic. At the same time not a vote was given in the senate by a democrat for resumption. In November last when the house voted to repeal the time clause in the resumption act, the vote stood 133 in favor, to 120 against. Of the 133 who voted virtually to repeal the resumption act, 109 were democrats. Of the 120 who voted against the repeal 26 were democrats.

If there is a democratic disabled soldier in the state who has just applied for a pension, it may be pleasant for him to know that the house refused to make an appropriation for extra clerk hire for the surgeon general's department so as to bring the business up to date. The business is so behind at the present time that it takes two years from the time an application is filed, to reach that application. It is rather hard for a man who has served his country faithfully, and is now in want, to wait two years before his petition for a pension can have a hearing. Every republican in the house voted for the extra clerk hire.

THE TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

BY PROF. F. H. LOUD.

The transit of the planet Mercury across the disk of the sun, which was observed throughout the country on Monday last, was a phenomenon of considerable scientific interest. Such transits occur at alternate intervals of nine and a half, and three and a half years, the next being expected on November 7, 1881. On these occasions the sun, the planet and the earth are as nearly as possible in a straight line, and the planet has the appearance of a small black dot crossing the disk from left to right. The transit of last Monday was watched with special interest, as it is expected that the precise position of Mercury in his orbit, made known by timing his appearance on the disk, will be sufficient to settle the disputed question whether or no his motion is disturbed by the attraction of an interior planet or planets.

With the view of obtaining as many independent observations as possible, a pamphlet of instruction was issued some months ago by the Naval Observatory at Washington. A copy was sent to Colorado College in this place, and shortly afterward a small telescope was forwarded from the signal service office. As the entire value of the observation depends upon the accuracy with which the *time* of the planet's entrance and exit are noted, arrangements were also made at Washington to put observers all over the country in electric communication with the Naval Observatory at noon of each day for several days both before and after the transit. Accordingly, the instrument in the telegraph office at Colorado Springs ticks for two minutes each day in unison with the standard clock in Washington. At one minute before Washington noon the ticking begins and single ticks are given until twelve o'clock, then double ticks follow until one minute past twelve, which is again marked by a single click. The electric current which accomplishes this marvel travels from Washington via Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver, to Colorado Springs, instantaneously delivering its message at all these places and many more! The signals at this office were noted each day with a watch which was frequently compared with Mr. R. Morris' regulator, and thus the exact Washington time of observations was determined. For the accurate registry of these times, an instrument called a chronograph was employed, made by Mr. Manning, on substantially the same plan as the chronographs used in most observatories. It consists of a cylinder driven by clock work, with a fillet of paper moving continuously over the cylinder and under a pencil, by which a line is traced along the length of the paper. This pencil is attached to the armature of a soft-iron magnet, around which is wound a coil of wire connecting with the poles of an electric battery. One of these wires went to the pendulum of the clock in the tower of the public school building, where the observations were taken, and the other connected with a drop of mercury just beneath the pendulum, so that at each vibration the end of the former wire touched the metallic drop, which rested upon the end of the other, and so the electric circuit was closed, to be instantly broken again as the pendulum continued its swing. At each vibration of the pendulum, therefore, the magnet attracted its armature, drawing aside the pencil, and interrupting the line drawn upon the fillet of paper by a little notch. Other notches could be inserted between these by the observer, who held in his hand a telegraph key, by which as well as by the clock pendulum, the electric circuit could be closed. In order, therefore, to note the exact time of the observation, he had merely to close his hand upon the key; when the record would appear automatically in its proper place among the marks of the clock-ticks, to be read off at leisure.

In view of the low magnifying power of the telescope, it was thought best not to attempt to observe the sun directly, but to receive the image upon a piece of cardboard a foot from the eye-piece, at which distance the disk had a diameter of three inches. On the same scale the planet would appear as a fly-speck of rather less than average dimensions. By previous calculation it was known that the first appearance of this speck would be within a few seconds of twelve minutes past eight a.m., and that the planet would be upwards of seven hours on the disk, leaving it at about twenty minutes of four p.m.

On the appointed day the instruments were in place, and doing the duty perfectly, but a single difficulty, which, with all the achievements of modern science, is beyond the reach of human power, threatened to render all the preparations fruitless. In the forenoon the sun was completely closed in, so that though his image was just perceptible upon the cardboard attached to the telescope, the planet was not recognized until it had been three or four minutes on the disk. In the afternoon, when the time came to observe the exit of the planet, a still more total obscuration was threatened. But about three minutes before the critical instant, the cloud drew reluctantly off the disk, and afforded the opportunity for a perfect observation.

—Baron Rothschild who dines with Lord Beaconsfield every Sunday is reported to have said, the other day: "I do not know anything more about it than this mustard pot, but I believe there is going to be war."

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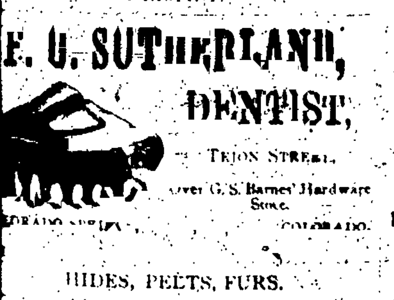

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MAY 10, 1878.

France and Italy.

Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, commonly known as Prince Napoleon, has published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an article in which he gives the history of the negotiations of an alliance between France, Italy and Austria during the time between the battle of Sadowa, and that of Sedan. Few people can have had better sources of information than the Prince, who was cousin to the Emperor of the French, and son-in-law to Victor Emmanuel. It appears from his statement that it was the Roman question that prevented the formation of such an alliance.

It is well known that in 1840, before the accession of Napoleon III., Rome was occupied by the troops of the French Republic, for the protection of the Pope. Italy was at that time broken up into a collection of small states, for the most part under the influence of Austria. But between 1849 and 1867 the kingdom of Italy had been formed, occupying the whole of the peninsula with the exception of the City of Rome and the territory immediately around it. It was, of course, the ardent desire of the Italians to have possession of the city, and the only formidable obstacle to this possession was the presence of French troops in Rome.

The emperor, according to Prince Napoleon, would have liked to withdraw the troops, but partly from fear of the Clerical Party, and partly from a feeling of obligation toward the reigning Pope, wished to delay their recall.

There was a general uneasiness in Europe. France felt herself in danger from a nation of 40,000,000 Germans, united as it already was for military purposes. Prussia was aware of the ill humor of France. Austria was discontented. Italy was divided between gratitude toward the Emperor of the French, who had promoted her unity, but who now kept her out of Rome, and a sense of the importance of standing well with Prussia.

Several attempts were made from 1866 to 1868 to come to an understanding, but it was only in the latter year that serious negotiations took place. They were opened by Italy, which wished to make an end of the Roman question and turn her undivided attention to her internal affairs. Austria was ready to enter into an alliance with Italy and France. Her leading men were moved by various motives. The Emperor Francis Joseph was young, and had been unfortunate in war; he wished to increase his importance in the eyes of his own subjects. Archduke Albert and the military party were anxious to raise the reputation of the Austrian army. Beust, the prime minister, was ambitious of a larger field of action. Prince Metternich, the ambassador to France, wanted to use his diplomacy at the Tuileries for his own credit and the advantage of his country. After much familiar and informal negotiations a plan for a defensive alliance was drawn up, but Italy, backed by Austria, insisted that the treaty should include the settlement of the Roman question on the basis of the withdrawal of the French troops and of admitting the possible occupation of Rome by the kingdom of Italy. It was on this point that agreement was impossible. France refused to withdraw her soldiers from Rome. Negotiations were broken off, or at least suspended until the death of Pius IX., or some new turn of affairs should give an opportunity for reopening them. Cordial letters were exchanged among the two emperors and the king, and the matter was allowed to drop.

At a later date France attempted to bring up the treaty. In the second week of July, 1870, on the verge of war with Prussia, negotiations were opened and a treaty in three articles between France, Italy, and Austria again proposed. Italy would sign only on condition of adding a fourth article, settling the Roman question. Austria would not sign without Italy. But the emperor of the French was still obstinate. It was only in August, after the defeat of Woerth and Forbach, that he yielded, but his compliance came too late. On the 20th of September, 1870, the Italians entered Rome, whence necessity, stronger than diplomacy, had withdrawn the French troops.

A Pathetic Story.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has recommended a grant from the royal bounty fund of £100 to the Universal Beneficent society, 15 Soho square, to be applied for the benefit of Viscountess Kingsland, one of the society's pensioners. The history of the unfortunate lady is sad to a degree, and strange as sad. She was married to the late Viscount in 1819, and on his death, in December, 1833, inherited, as her sole means of support, the interest on the sum £1,200, which was placed in trust for her. After a time one of the trustees died, and shortly afterwards the surviving trustee, who was the lady's own brother, absconded with the principal, and in the most heartless manner left her utterly destitute and penniless. The parochial authorities, on being informed of the facts of the case, granted her outdoor relief to the extent of 2s. 6d. per week, which she herself supplemented by her needle to between 2s. and 3s. more. She lived in a small room in Lambeth, and bore for a long time her hard fate in silence, being too proud to parade her wrongs and misery. Ultimately, however, sheer necessity compelled her to apply to a subscriber to the Universal Beneficent society, who kindly brought the case before the notice of the council, who, after due investigation, and finding the facts to be exactly as alleged, placed her on the list of the society's pensioners. Her deceased husband was Matthew Barnewall, sixth Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland, in the peerage of Ireland, on whose death the title became extinct, he having no male issue or heir. Since that time Lady Kingsland has eked out a precarious living in the manner already stated, in a small back room, about thirteen feet square, in the company of the daughter of her sister, who earns a weekly pittance by braiding mantles. The house is so ruinous it has been condemned as unsafe, and ordered to be pulled down, and the apartment in which the two ladies live is destitute of furniture, with the exception of a wretched apology for a bed for Lady Kingsland, whose niece has none at all, and has to sleep on the bare boards. Her ladyship is a shirtmaker, for which she is magnificently remunerated at the rate of 2d. a shirt. Surely, Hood's "Song of the Shirt" has never received more pitiful and startling confirmation and comment! Owing to the kindness of the premier, Lady Kingsland's position will be considerably improved in future, it being decided to expend the £100 grant in purchasing for her an annuity of from £10 to £12, after laying out a small sum in making a new apartment, to be procured for her ladyship, a little more comfortable than the wretched hovel in which she at present lives. Facts like these require no comment.—*Dublin Times.*

Comanche, Sole Survivor of the Custer Massacre.

[General Order No. 7.]
HEADQUARTERS,
SEVENTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY,
FT. A. LINCOLN, Dak., April 10.

I. The horse known as "Comanche," being the only living representative of the bloody tragedy of the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876, his kind treatment and comfort should be a matter of pride and solicitude on the part of every member of the seventh cavalry, to the end that his life may be prolonged to the utmost limit. Wounded and scarred as he is, his very existence speaks in terms more eloquent than words, of the desperate struggle against overwhelming numbers, of the hopeless conflict and of the heroic manner in which all went down on that fatal day.

II. The commanding officer of Company I will see that a special and comfortable stall is fitted up for him, and he will not be ridden by any person whatever, under any circumstances, nor will he be put to any kind of work.

III. Hereafter, upon all occasions of ceremony (of mounted regimental formation)—"Comanche," saddled, bridled, draped in mourning and led by a mounted trooper of Company I, will be paraded with the regiment. By command of Brevet Major-General S. D. Sturgis, Colonel 7th regiment. E. A. GARLINGTON,
First Lieut. and Adjutant 7th Cavalry.

The Truth That Hurt.

Finally, I am selfish enough to hope, in the interests of my country, that in the approaching conference or congress we may have, and may use, an opportunity to acquire the good will of somebody. By somebody, I mean some nation, and not merely some government. We have, I fear, for the moment profoundly alienated if not exasperated, eighty millions of Russians. We have repelled, and, I fear, estranged, twenty millions of Christians in the Turkish empire. We seem to have passed rapidly, and not without cause, into a like ill odor with its twenty millions of Mohammedans. It is not in France, Italy or Germany that we have made any conquest of affection, to make up for such defaults. Nor is it in Austria, where every Slav is with the first twenty millions, and every Magyar with the second. Where is all this to stop? Neither in personal nor in national life will self-glorification supply the place of general respect or feed the hunger of the heart. Rich and strong we are; but no people is rich enough or strong enough to disregard the priceless value of human sympathies. At the close of the year, should an account be taken, I trust we may find at our command a less meager store of them than we have had at its beginning.—*From Gladstone's Paper in the Nineteenth Century.*

ORIGIN OF SUMMER SCHOOLS. On several occasions previous to the summer of 1873, when the Penikese school was opened, Professor Agassiz and his colleague, Professor Shaler, made expeditions with a small number of students for the purpose of scientific study and investigation. As early as the summer of 1869 a dozen professors and students, chiefly from the scientific school of Harvard University, made a trip to Colorado, where they achieved scientific results of considerable value. In the first four years of the present decade parties of students, under the charge of Professor Marsh and other Yale professors, made several expeditions to the region of the Rocky Mountains. The collections they secured were large and valuable, and are now deposited in the Museum of Natural History at New Haven. It was the custom of Professor Orton, of Vassar College, to spend a couple weeks of his spring or summer vacation in visiting with a company of his enthusiastic students the coal regions of Pennsylvania, the Helderberg Mountains of New York, or some other region equally rich in geological interest. It was not, however, till the middle of the year 1873 that the first permanent summer school for the study of nature was established.—*C. H. Thwing, in Harper's Magazine for March.*

OUR TRADE WITH ITALY. Italy buys of cotton manufacturers about $16,000,000, none from the United States; wheat, about $14,000,000, none from the United States; raw cotton, about $10,000,000, $2,900,000 from the United States; cotton yarn, about $8,000,000, none from the United States; tobacco, about $6,000,000, $2,600,000 from the United States; timber, $5,000,000, none from the United States; agricultural machinery, $3,000,000, none from the United States; cheese, $3,000,000, none from United States; yet the cotton is raised in the United States, much of the cotton goods and agricultural machinery made there, while cheese, lumber, wheat, and tobacco are plentiful there.—*St. Louis Price Current.*

The London *Daily Telegraph* issued 296,000 copies the day after the fall of Plevna. The paper nets $500,000 a year. Fifteen years ago it was nearly dead, and through a chattel mortgage for $20,000, fell into the hands of a family of Jew-type brokers, named Levy. Two of them have since had their names changed to Lawson, and the names of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lawson appear in the list of guests of the Prince of Wales' last ball. Mr. Edward Lawson, a familiar face in the lobby of the house of commons, is editor in chief. He is about forty-seven, and has a keen eye to a baronetcy.

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Do not Give away Ready made Clothing

ONLY TO THE DESTITUTE.

The reputation this house bears for strict honesty and attention to business is such as to challenge the admiration of all who favor them with their patronage, while their facilities for doing business in a satisfactory manner are unsurpassed by any firm west of the Mississippi. It is a common remark that

E. LEONARD & CO.

Are among the leading clothiers of the state, and that their prices are always so reasonable that persons once trading with them think of going no where else.

Their success is due in a great measure to the points above noted; but another fact should also be mentioned in this communication, to-wit: They purchase their goods by the car-load, pay cash, and get the best bargains to be had in the great wholesale marts. Besides, their agents are always on the look out for special rock-bottom bargains, and they are thus prepared always to take advantage of the "main chance."

Their daily practice is to sell

COATS,

PANTS,

VESTS,

OVERCOATS!

SUITS,

RUBBER

GOODS,

Furnishing

Goods,

Hats, Caps,

STRAW GOODS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

&c., &c., &c.

So low that customers can pay for them, and thus retain their own self-respect.

Owing to the immense stock they have just received and that is yet to come, this firm has found it necessary to greatly enlarge their quarters, and to this end have secured the rooms above their own and the adjoining stores.

RISKS.

Any person living within an area of one hundred miles from Colorado Springs runs a risk if he buys his ready-made clothing at any other house than that of

E. LEONARD & CO.

Never in their past history was this Old Reliable Firm so well prepared to supply all the demands of the people for new, neat, and elegant spring and summer suits. Every department is replete with all the novelties of the season, and at prices never before known in the annals of the clothing trade in this city.

They make no misrepresentations. Never were they better prepared to prove the truth of this assertion than at present.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

Official Paper of the City of Colorado Springs.

Remember the free lecture at the Baptist church to-night; subject "The Great Pyramid and its Symbolisms."

The county commissioners yesterday appointed J. E. Clark precinct constable in place of Frank P. Lombard, who has resigned.

Tolver, the barber, has greatly improved the appearance of his shop by putting up some neat awnings in place of the wooden one, which has been torn down.

But four days elapse before the excursion to Veta pass will take place. Be sure to secure your tickets in time. The train leaves at 7 o'clock, sharp, next Tuesday morning.

Mr. Frank Wheeler, having leased the O. K. restaurant, has repaired and improved it, and will open the first of next week. He has also put in a fine stock of fruit and confectionery. Give him a call.

Messrs. Brown, Dodd & Co., whose ranch is some seventy miles east of this place, and twenty-five miles from Hugo, have just bought the entire Dowling outfit, consisting of 2,300 head of cattle and fifty horses. The price paid was $25,000.

Almost every one has been annoyed on going to new places, to have the points of the compass wrong; but not many parents would be as thoughtful as a certain man was who recently came to Colorado Springs. Finding that his boy was turned round, he had him shut his eyes before reaching the place. Then he led him off the cars, and around town in all sorts of directions for half an hour. When the boy opened his eyes he was all right north was north, and south was south. A certain man remarked that he would be willing to be led around blindfolded for a long time, if he could only get the points of the compass straight.

Forepaugh's Circus.

A private letter received in this city yesterday, states that Forepaugh's circus will not visit our city this season as before announced, owing to their being unable to travel over the narrow-gauge roads. They have a train of thirty-three cars which belongs to the company, the longest of which is forty feet.

Hotel Arrivals.

CRAWFORD Gay W Butler, New York; Jas A Moorehead, St Louis; Christian Zeiss, G A Walf, Thos W Johnston, Chicago; E R Higgins, Aug Wehrle, Denver; F. Jelenka, Wisconsin; M L Fischbein, Leadville.

NATIONAL J S Reef, San Juan; E T Ensign, City; J Greenlee, Cheyenne, W T; S Brunswicke, St Louis.

Personal.

Bishop Spaulding returned to Denver yesterday.

S. Brunswick, esq., of billiard table fame, is stopping at the National.

Mr. Herbert Gardner arrived in town on yesterday evening's train, and is staying at the United States Restaurant.

Chas. Stockbridge, esq., went to Denver yesterday, where he will remain until Saturday.

Aug. Wehrle, the Denver piano tuner, arrived in town yesterday and may be found at the Crawford.

M. L. Fischbein, a merchant of Leadville, who has just returned from the east, is registered at the Crawford.

H. A. McIntire passed through the city yesterday, accompanied by Deputy U. S. Marshal Peck, bound for Lake City.

C. H. Hinman, the popular hotel man, leaves town to-morrow, to take charge of the Estes Park hotel, which is to be opened very shortly.

We are sorry to announce no material change in Mr. N. W. Bacon's condition. His attending physician, however, has hopes of his recovery.

R. M. Richardson, jr., after a residence of several months in Colorado, started yesterday on a visit to his home in Syracuse, N. Y. His many friends in this city will wish him a pleasant journey and safe return.

Mr. Christian Zeiss, of the firm of James Kingon & Co., foreign exchange and gold brokers of Chicago, is visiting Colorado for health and pleasure. He will remain here for several weeks, after which he proposes visiting the different cities and mining camps in the state.

Real Estate Transfers.

George Summers to J. Z. Gregg; w ½ of n e ¼ of sec 7, town 11 s, range 67 w, containing 120 acres; consideration, 1

George Summers to J. Z. Gregg; w ½ of n e ¼ of sec 7, town 11 s, range 65 w, and the s e ¼ of n w ¼ of same section, township and range; consideration, 1

The Colorado Springs company to S. J. Carithers, lot No. 6, in block 123, city of Colorado Springs; consideration, 100

R. A. Edgerton and J. S. Wolfe to Thomas W. Hall, lot No. 28, block 81, city of Colorado Springs; consideration, 475

On the Road to Leadville.

THE TROUT CREEK ROUTE.—BEAUTY AND VARIETY OF THE SCENERY. THE APPROACH TO LEADVILLE.

LEADVILLE, COLO., May 3, 1878.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

In my last I spoke of a mishap that necessitated a three days' encampment in Summit Park, and also of the remarkably fine views to be had from the top of Summit Cone. Mr. Holmes and myself were fortunate in securing a strong team and wagon for the remainder of our trip to Leadville. The entire route, by way of Trout creek, is one of unceasing interest, but I am convinced that it furnishes, on the whole, no combination of scenery more interesting and impressive than that from Summit Cone, only nineteen miles from your city. Hayden Park, South Park and the lower and upper parks of the Arkansas valley all have their characteristic features of great interest, but the views from the several divides far transcend them in beauty and grandeur. The view from Puma pass at the eastern entrance to South Park is peculiarly fascinating. Before you, spread out like a map, the lovely park with its medley of hills and valleys, its stretches of prairie, its bare knobs and low timber-crowned ranges, sits a thing of beauty in the lap of the mountains, while beyond it, extending far away on either hand, the great monarchs of the mountain ranges come upon you with a presence, a sense of nearness almost startling in its suddenness. Looking back to the east, over Hayden Park, stately Pike, ever present Pike, the lord of the front range asserts his majesty, and you withdraw reluctantly from your audience with the king.

The scenery along Trout creek is remarkably wild and changeable, never tame nor uninteresting. Now and then the white peaks of the Saguache range, just ahead of you, fill up the background of lovelier pictures than ever were painted, and your senses are kept constantly on the alert for a new revelation.

One receives from books a very imperfect impression of the real character of the Upper Arkansas valley that great trough lying between the Park and Saguache mountain ranges. It embodies much more of beauty and rather less of wild grandeur than I had expected. From Trout creek you enter the lower park, and while the view of the great "spinal range," bending northward and southward, is astounding and inspiring, you cannot help experiencing a shade of disappointment that the mountains seem less lofty and magnificent than your imagination had pictured them. You perhaps forget that you are viewing them from an altitude of over a mile and a half above the level of the sea. You see spread out before you a vale many miles in breadth, largely occupied by enterprising ranchmen, who look and act as though it were no great hardship to live in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. Your surroundings tame your imagination, and you realize a greater sense of breadth than height in the picture. Passing through the canon lying below and above Granite, you enter the upper park, which in its general features is similar to the lower, but is rendered more interesting by the greater altitude of the peaks in the park range on the east. Near its upper boundary, and opening into it from the east between low rolling bluffs, is the mouth of that wonderful "gulch," made famous years ago as the great placer El Dorado of Colorado, when gold was king, and now doubly famous under the sway of the silver queen whose scepter bids fair to rule over a far broader and more permanent dominion.

The word "gulch" is one of the most expressive in the language. Its very combination of sounds conveys the idea of precipitous ruggedness, of steep declivities and of narrow depths covering the mysteries of nature's back yards. Nevertheless, very little of all this applies to California Gulch, at least to its lower portion. Its general course, although somewhat tortuous, is nearly east and west, low bluffs border it on either hand. In breadth it varies from a third of a mile at its mouth to several times that distance at Leadville, three miles above. The ascent is comparatively gradual and regular; you see nothing of the gully or gulch proper about it. Near its mouth you encounter the small hamlet of Malta, whose life is sustained by busy smelting works. Passing on, you soon come in sight of a wonderful collection of human structures whose color is that of the newly worked mountain pine, the busiest town in Colorado, of which, hereafter.

J. L. LOOMIS.

CANON CITY, May 8, 1878.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

It is all quiet along the line. I visited the Grand canon to-day and found both railroad companies occupying the same points, some of them not over ten feet apart, in the most friendly relations. There are three or four parties of men under the control of deputy sheriffs, on different points, watching movements.

Col. Greenwood, the superintendent of construction, says that the injunction against the Canon City and San Juan railroad company, ordered by Judge Hallett, will be rigidly enforced. The papers will not be served before to-morrow.

A man by the name of Hart, a deputy sheriff, was accidentally shot through the foot this morning, and eight or ten men were detailed to remove him to the city. He had many experiences, such as being capsized in a boat, and being carried around rocky points that were almost inaccessible. I found him very weak but he is now under medical treatment.

The streets are more quiet to-night than for some time past, as the officers are marching the unruly ones to the calaboose.

EL PEREGRINO.

Business Locals.

SAD. That Lake is closing out his music store; yet rejoice that now is the time to buy cheap.

BLIND TOM. Is coming, but you need not wait for him, for you can get all the music you want at Lake's music store. See advertisement.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT. Of selling goods below cost. The culprit can be seen at Lake's music store.

H. H. Stevens has three or four good saddle horses to let at reasonable prices.

Music to kill. See Lake's advertisement.

D. J. Martin's is the place to get cheap clothing.

Look at the bargains in clothing at D. J. Martin's.

Baby Carriages; new lot opened this morning at Westerfield's.

Another large lot of Ham Sausage received at S. Sessler's.

CABINET MAKING, repairing and varnishing furniture, window shades put up, carpets put down, Mattresses made to order on short notice. Hereafter I can attend to the above promptly.

S. B. WESTERFIELD.

Croquet at Westerfield's furniture store.

CLOTHING HEADQUARTERS. For men and boys' spring suits, beautiful suits, strong suits, best suits and suits at lowest cash prices at F. E. Dow's, Union block.

For the best accommodations in Colorado Springs stop at the National Hotel.

One of the best hotels in Colorado is the Crawford House, at Colorado Springs.

Casaday & Seek are prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing, horse-shoeing, etc. We have also connected with our establishment a wagon shop, under the superintendence of Mr. S. M. Dills, where we do all kinds of wagon repairing. Our prices are as low as any in the State. We have none but the best of workmen. *Give us a call.* Brick shop south of Cascade avenue.

A. Yerger desires to call special attention to his stock of finest Teas, choicest green and highly flavored Mocha, Java, and Rio Coffees, standard and fancy brands of foreign and domestic fruits in glass and tin. Dry Fruits, Meats, Lard, and everything appertaining to a first-class house, which we are now receiving and selling as low as can be bought in the state.

Milk five cents a quart. T. E. Johnson

FLY AS A BIRD TO YOUR MOUNTAIN, is a very good thing for the birds, but if you are going to remain in town, just flee to Gardner & Parker's, and leave your orders for paper hanging, painting, &c. They are the boss.

Fresh Bread, Cakes, and everything in the baker's line delivered daily by

W. H. KENNEY.

Buy the Cheyenne Canon Ice of T. E. Johnson.

T. A. Hay & Co., Blacksmiths and Horseshoers, make a specialty of shoeing horses troubled with diseased hoofs, such as quarter cracks, contracted feet, corns, etc. Freighters can rely upon a No. 1 job of mountain work; repairing of heavy mountain wagons a specialty. Sign of the Big Horse Shoe, Huerfano Street, west of Cascade avenue, Colorado Springs.

DENTAL NOTICE. I take pleasure in announcing to my patrons that I have received Dr. J. R. Townsend, an experienced practicioner and graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, as a partner in my Dental Practice. The Doctor comes highly endorsed as a very skillful operator, and I cordially recommend him to my friends and patrons. C. J. REYNOLDS, Dentist.

The room now used for the Kindergarten will be for rent, separately or in connection with two smaller rooms, after this week. Apply on the premises, corner of Tejon and Kiowa streets.

THE BOYS' EXPERIENCE.

"I'd rather have a fool make me merry than experience make me sad." *As you like it.*

The following "true story" is told in foolish rhyme in order that no merry reader may experience sadness by purchasing clothing elsewhere than at F. E. Dow's:

There were three boys sat under a tree,
And they were happy as boys could be.
'Twas Saturday noon they were glad to say:
"Hurrah! goodfellows, no school to day!"

Boy number one spoke out, said he:
"How nicely this prime new suit fits me!"
The second boy said: "I've a right good thing,
Just look at this elegant suit for spring!"

The other chimed in: "Oho! but see
What a splendid new rig my mother bought me!"

Then the chorus went up in regular rows,—
"Our SPRING SUITS all came from F. E. Dow's!"

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT. A well-furnished room, on ground floor, at corner of Tejon and St. Vrain. S. E. SESSIONS.

FOR RENT. A pleasant, well arranged and well furnished house, in a desirable location. For particulars inquire at this office. J. W. ERWIN.

FOR RENT. Unfurnished rooms. Apply to L. F. Dossee, GAZETTE office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for land in Eastern Kansas, a good ranch near Colorado Springs. Apply at GAZETTE office.

WANTED.

WANTED. Situation by a first class nurse. Address post office box 435, Colorado Springs, Colo.

WANTED. A good stout boy to work in the garden. Apply to J. S. Russell.

WANTED. A housekeeper. Good wages. J. H. WOODGATE.

Assessment Notice!

All persons having property in their possession or control in El Paso county, are requested to call at the Assessor's office, (over the County Clerk's office), in Colorado Springs, (before May 20, 1878,) and make lists there prepared for them.

E. J. EATON,
Assessor El Paso Co., Colorado.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. J. M. Sturgeon

HAS OPENED A

MILLINERY STORE,

Opposite the Post-Office.

Her stock is new and comprises only the latest styles of goods, which she is selling at eastern prices.

The Ladies are invited to call and examine them.

C. J. REYNOLDS, Thirty Years' Experience. | J. R. TOWNSEND, Graduate Phila. Dental Col

Reynolds & Townsend,

DENTISTS,

The preservation of the natural teeth receives our special attention, and we have all the modern appliances for and use great care in straightening irregularities in children's teeth. All work fully guaranteed.

OFFICE. Up stairs, next door to True & Sutton's.

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE

CHAS. HALLOWELL,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

REAL ESTATE,

LOANS,

AND

INSURANCE,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

REAL ESTATE

Bought and sold on commission.
Taxes paid. Collections made.

MONEY LOANED.

Insurance written in leading American and Foreign companies. Assets represented, $55,000,000.00.

A. L. LAWTON,

Notary Public and Conveyancer.

C. STOCKBRIDGE,

Real Estate Agent,

MONEY LOANED.

Sportsmen's Depot,

CIGAR AND TOBACCO DEPOT.

Ice and Mineral Water

Delivered Daily.

President of El Paso County Brewing Co.

Walter A. Smith,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Real Estate and Loan AGENT,

Opposite El Paso County Bank,

COLORADO SPRINGS COLORADO

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, Etc.

A FULL LINE OF

Rogers & Bro.'s Silverware

Just received, also the finest line of

Jewelry, Watches, & Clocks

To be found in the city, at MORRIS'S.

EXCURSION

The Trustees of the M. E. Church would respectfully announce that they have completed their arrangements for an excursion to

VETA PASS,

Which will take place on

Tuesday, May 14, '78.

The grandeur and picturesqueness of the scenery on the route is unequaled in any part of the Union. Some two hours will be spent upon the mountain, and none should fail to avail themselves of the opportunity which is offered. The fare has been placed at the low sum of

$4.50!

less than one-fifth the usual fare, which is $25.

THE

Colorado Springs Band

which has been adjudged the best in the State, will accompany the excursionists. The train will leave the depot at

SEVEN O'CLOCK A. M. SHARP,

and will return the same day. Tickets may be obtained of Rev. J. A. Stayt, Dr. Horn, and the committee.

The Daily Gazette

TWENTY-FOUR COLUMNS,

IS ONLY

$1.00 per month, $5.00 for six months, and $8.00 for twelve months.

WEEKLY EDITION

of forty-eight columns, only $2.00 per annum.

Our facilities for Job Work are immense!

Note Heads,

Letter Heads,

Bill Heads,

Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards,

STATEMENTS AND LABELS OF ALL SORTS

RULING AND BINDING

Done promptly and neatly at this Office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SAVAGE & FLORANCE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Have just received 75 Cases of Boots and Shoes direct from the best factories East. We bought for cash, therefore we are determined to sell the Best of Goods at reasonable prices to suit the times.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Sign of the Golden Boot, Tejon Street, Colorado Springs.

MERCHANT TAILOR

CHAS. STEARNS,

Merchant Tailor!!

A GUARANTEE,

Better work for Less Money,

Than can be obtained from Denver or elsewhere.

BRICK BLOCK,

Huerfano Street, - - Colorado Springs.

BREWERY.

FINE ALES, BEER, & STOUT,

BOTTLED OR BY THE KEG.

Manufactured and delivered daily by the

EL PASO COUNTY

Brewing Company.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS AT

The Office, next to post office, Colorado Springs.

C. STOCKBRIDGE,
President and Manager.

RESTAURANT.

The United States

RESTAURANT,

Wanless Block, 2d door north of Post-office,
COLORADO SPRINGS.

THOS. PASCOE, PROPRIETOR.

Furnished Rooms in connection with the R

GRAIN, FEED, HAY, ETC.

H. H. STEVENS,

Dealer in

Grain, Feed, Baled Hay, Etc.

BOARD AND SALE STABLE.

TEJON STREET,

Opposite G. S. Barnes's, COLORADO SPRINGS

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